

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method is for overdriving a liquid crystal display (LCD) and defining gradation voltages therefor. The gradation voltages are defined by a dynamic light transmittance vs. voltage curve. Within a vertical scanning period, a working voltage and a black voltage are sequentially applied to a plurality of pixels on a LCD. The product of the applied time and the brightness curve resulting from the working voltage is divided by the duration of the vertical scanning period and an effective brightness is obtained from the product operation. Moreover, the effective brightness is transferred into an effective light transmittance. We repeat the aforesaid steps to obtain a light transmittance vs. voltage curve, and define a plurality of gray levels and their corresponding gradation voltages according to the light transmittance vs. voltage curve. The gradation voltages are relatively higher than those defined by a steady light transmittance vs. voltage curve; and consequently, they can accelerate the response time of the LCD.